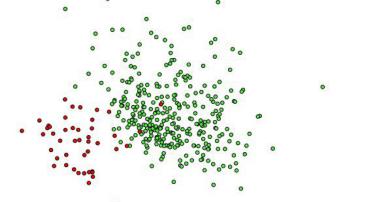


Supplementary Figure S1: (A) Selection of the best sub cluster K according to Silhouette score and Calinski-Harabasz score. (B) Kaplan-Meier plots show the separation of subtypes in terms of survival profiles from K=2 to 6.



(A) PCA model using 100 components

Clusters	patients
Low survival	45
High survival	315

Components linked to survival:13

Train p-value: 0.14

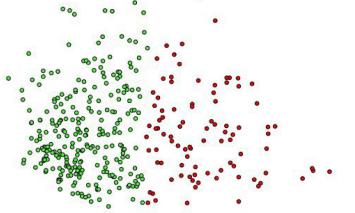


(B) CoxPH top 37 feature model

Clusters	<u>patients</u>
Low survival	38
High survival	322

Feature linked to survival:37

Train p-value: 3e-08



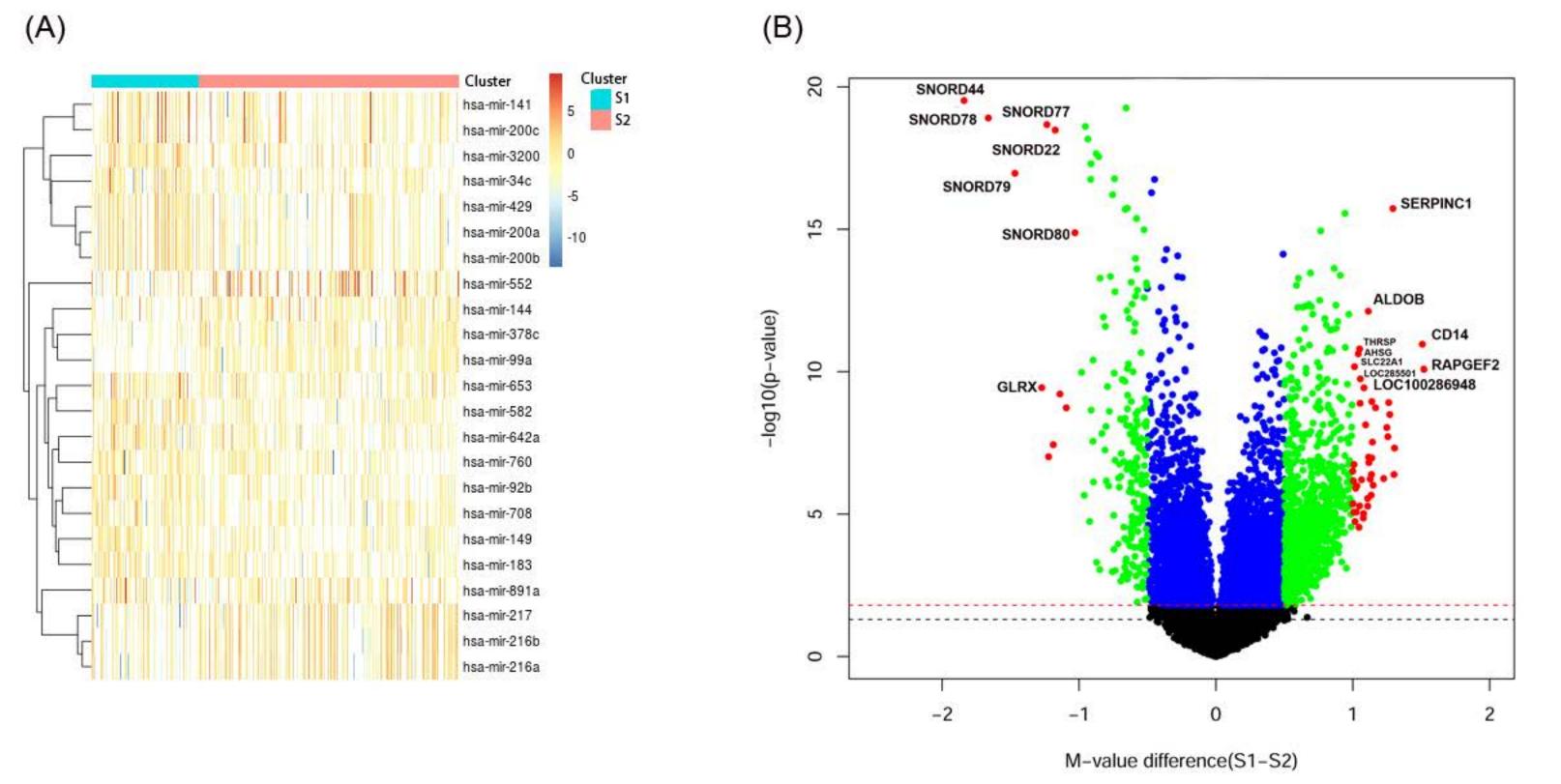
(C) Deep-Learning model

<u>Clusters</u>	<u>patients</u>
Low survival	105
High survival	255

Feature linked to survival: 37

Train p-value: 6e-09

Supplementary Figure S2: Comparisons of alternative methods with deep-learning based method in Figure 1. (A) Using top 100 principal components as supposed to 100 hidden nodes in deep learning, followed by subsequent Cox-PH and K-means clustering in Figure 1. (B) Using top 37 features from the 3 omics layers, based on single-variant Cox-PH models, followed by K-means clustering in Figure 1. (C) Deep learning based method in Figure 1.



Supplementary Figure S3: Differential tests for miRNAs and Methylation (A) heatmap shows the differentially expressed miRNAs in two subtypes and (B) Volcano plot showing the differentially methylated genes in two subtypes. Red dotted line: BH adjusted p-value=0.05; blue dotted line: p-value=0.05 without adjustment. Red color: genes differentially methylated with BH adjusted p-value <0.05 and absolute mean difference >1 between the two subtypes.